American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

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☞We conclude to-day, the admirable treatise of Mr. Randall on the history and characteristics of the several breeds of sheep, a paper, which, we need not say, is distinguished for thorough knowledge, acute observation, and perspicuity of style, as its merits in these particulars will appear obvious to every reader.

Barrett's Garlic Machine—We observe by an article in the *Raleigh Register*, of the 20th ult. that one of the above machines have been put in operation in that neighborhood, and won for itself the approbation of a sensible writer in that paper. At this we are not surprised, as from the opportunities we have enjoyed of comprehending its effective power, we have never entertained but one opinion of it, and that is, that it is competent to perform what its inventor claims for it,—the ability to cleanse wheat of garlic, smut and all other foreign impurities whatsoever. In its construction it is compact, strong and simple; three qualities which should, and doubtless will, commend it to all men of experience, sense and judgment. Whilst its size is so comparatively small that the space which it occupies ceases to be an objection to it as an appurtenance to a mill, its great strength, simplicity of construction and arrangements, are such as to bespeak for it the favor of the well judging and discriminating eye.

One of these machines has been in practical use in this neighborhood for more than a year and a half, and continues, by its excellent qualities, and thorough cleansing qualities, to confirm the good opinion which was at first formed of its usefulness.

As we have before described its mechanism, it is not our present purpose to enter into a detail of its principles again; but will observe that, according to our humble opinion, no miller, or extensive wheat-grower, ought to be without one. Every farmer knows how prejudicial to his interests and to the value of his wheat, the presence of garlic and smut are, and every miller is equally aware how injurious they are to the *value* of his flour, and how heavy a tax these and other intruding substances annually impose upon him. We have known a deduction of 10 and 15 cents to be made upon the price of a bushel of wheat, because of the large quantity of garlic contained in it, and every one can tell what a diminution in the value of a large crop would thus be effected.

Besides the enhanced value which the cleansing produced by this machine imparts to the flour, all millers of judgment and calculation know, that the loss of power arising from garlicky wheat is equal to 25 or 30 per cent. upon the capacity of his mill, and hence that the benefits resulting from the separation of this noxious weed from his grain, operates in a two-fold way.

Among the advantages of this machine are these—it can be set in motion by any motive power, whether horse, steam, or water, and is so portable that it may be removed in a common farm wagon.

Possessing such qualities as we have thus briefly noticed, we feel assured the machine will find favor wherever utility and economy are properly estimated.

Coldness of the Season—The weather since the commencement of corn planting, has been unusually cold in this part of the country; and, as we learn, in others; this crop in consequence has been greatly retarded in its growth; but as we have had three fine soaking rains within the week and the weather has cleared up favorably, with a warm sun and genial atmosphere, we fondly look forward, under Providence, to see it start and make up for lost time. We have seldom witnessed a season more illsuited to the wants of the corn plant; but from its general healthful appearance, we are inclined to believe that a continuance of the present state of the weather will impart to it an impetus which will put an end to its struggling, and crown the hopes of the husbandman with success.

From the same cause, the oats-crop has begun to head short; as it looks healthy, however, we do not apprehend a failure; but on the contrary anticipate a full yield.

Take time by the forelock—As your cows will, in all probability, suffer for the want of pasture from about the 20th of August till frost, take time by the forelock *now*, and put an acre of good ground in *Corn* or *Millet*, sown broadcast. By so doing you will secure enough green food for them to enable you to keep them up in your barn-yard at night; add a vast quantity of the very best manure to your pile, increase the product of your dairy, and carry your cows through the fall in good heart—and we need not tell you, that these are considerations which should be near and dear to every farmer's heart.

A new Harvesting Machine—A patent has been granted to Alfred Churchill, of Geneva, Illinois, for *thrashing all kinds of grain when standing in the field, without cutting the straw.* The description is thus given:

"There are two chains, one on each side of the forward part of the machine, which chains pass over rollers, or pulleys, and to which four rods are attached at equal distances apart. Immediately back of these rods and chains is placed the thrashing cylinder and concave, which are of the usual construction. Between the chains and rods and the thrasher, there is a cap, provided with hooks, which slides up and down. As the machine is pushed forward the rods on the chains catch the heads of grain and push them forward to the thrasher, at the same time one of the rods on the chains catches the hooks in the cap, which is thus lifted up, the heads of grain are pushed under, the cap is then relieved, falls on to the grain, and holds it during the operation of thrashing."

In a country like ours, where straw is of positive value, we don't see what is to be gained by this invention.

The perpetual laying of Hens—We published some time since a plan for making hens lay perpetually, which consisted in occasionally feeding them with fresh meat, and keeping them without roosters. The editor of the Southern Planter in re-publishing it, says:

"When we met with the above astounding assertion, that the way to make hens lay is to kill the chicken cock, what did we do; resort to *Buffon*, *Wilson* or *Audubon*? No, we applied to better authority; we went straight to an old lady in this neighborhood, and asked her to solve our doubts, and she informed us, that strange as the fact may appear, it is nevertheless true, that when hens are prevented from running with roosters, they continue to lay without interruption, and never show any desire to go to setting."

In matters connected with the poultry yard, we are not disposed to question the judgment or observation of a lady, and as friend Botts doubtless consulted one competent to decide the knotty question, we are constrained to subscribe to the opinion of his fair authority, and henceforth, when we desire to increase our supply of eggs, shall deprive our hens of the society of the gallant fellow, who now so proudly plays the part of a gay Lothario in our barn-yard.

Our good friend Colman charges us with having *poached* upon his manor, or in other words, with having transferred an article from his columns to our own, without giving him credit for it. While we plead guilty to his impeachment, he will permit us to put in as our plea of justification, that we were as unconscious at the time of doing him wrong as the *absence of all intention* to do so could have made us. Finding the article in another paper, without the ear-marks of its identity, we copied it, giving the credit as we found it in the paper from which we copied it, to which, as we now learn, it was not entitled, thereby doing unintentional injury to the accomplished editor of the *New Genesee Farmer*, who is among the last men of the fraternity to whom we would do injustice, as he is among those agricultural benefactors to whom we conceive that we owe nothing but gratitude. The article was upon the subject of raising Indian corn for fodder, and being pleased with it copied it at the time as a mark of our approbation of its good sense and prudent economy, and must now be permitted to say, that our "*vanity*" is not a little "*comforted*" at the judiciousness of our selection, on being made acquainted with its paternity.

Canker Worms—Mr. Winship of Brighton, has sent us a message, saying that a sprinkling of the suds of *Whale Oil Soap* upon the trees, just as the canker worms hatch out, will destroy them. Those who think to operate in this way, must watch the trees very narrowly, and find the worms while they are very small, and make the application then.—*N. E. Farmer.*

[We believe that a decoction of tobacco will answer equally well. This much we do know, that every one in Baltimore, who for the last two or three years, have tried it on their elm trees, have preserved their foliage from destruction, though for many years previously they had been regularly destroyed by myriads of insects, which, if not identical with the canker-worm, is equally as susceptible of getting their quietus from the above noxious beverage as from a bodkin.—*Ed. Amer. Far.*]

From the Transactions of the N. Y. Agricultural Society.

History and Characteristics of the Several Breeds of Sheep.

By Henry S. Randall.

(Concluded.)

In 1834, the best Spanish wool sold in the English markets at 2*s.* 6*d.*, to 4*s.*; the Saxon at the same time commanded from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per pound. In the United States, where less difference, and very unjustly, is usually made, the full blooded Saxon sells for about one-third more per pound than the Merino. The fleece in good flocks averages about two and a half pounds, and often, if grown sheep were only included, would rise as high as three. But this is far from the standard of many flocks in the United States, called and doubtless believed by their owners, to be genuine Saxons. This brings us to a most painful part of our subject, and one which we would willingly pass over in silence, were not our obligations to the public paramount to any considerations for the feelings of individuals. In disclosing the frauds practised on the American public, we are compelled, for the purpose of doing justice to the innocent and the guilty, and also for the information of those who have been the purchasers of the imported sheep, to go into a minuteness of detail, which would be otherwise uninteresting, and perhaps be deemed censurable.

The following statement was submitted to the committee by Mr. Grove:

"The first importation of Saxony sheep into the United States was made by Mr.—— ——, a merchant of Boston, at the instance of Col. James Shepherd, of Northampton. They were but six or seven in number. In 1824, Messrs. G. and T. Searle, of Boston imported 77 Saxon sheep. They were selected and purchased by a Mr. Kretchman, a correspondent of the above firm residing in Leipzig, and shipped at Bremen on board the American schooner Velocity. I was engaged to take charge of the sheep on the passage, and I also shipped six on on my own account. I am sorry to say, that as many as one-third of the sheep purchased by Kretchman, (who shared profit and loss in the undertaking,) were not pure blooded sheep. The cargo were sold at auction at Brooklyn, as 'pure blooded electoral Saxons,' and thus unfortunately in the very outset the pure and impure became irrevocably mixed. But I feel the greatest certainty that the Messrs. Searle intended to import none but the pure stock; the fault lay with Kretchman. In the fall of 1824, I entered into an arrangement with the Messrs. Searle to return to Saxony, and purchase, in connection with Kretchman, from 160 to 200 electoral sheep. I was detained at sea seven weeks, which gave rise to the belief, that I was shipwrecked and lost. When I finally arrived, the sheep had been already bought by Kretchman. On being informed of what the purchase consisted, I protested against taking them to America, and insisted on a better selection, but to no purpose. A quarrel ensued between us, and Kretchman even went so far as to engage another to take charge of the sheep on their passage. My friends interposing, I was finally induced to take charge of them.

The number shipped was 167, 15 of which perished on the passage. They were sold at Brighton, some of them going as high as from $400 to $450. A portion of this importation consisted of grade sheep, which sold as high as the pure bloods, for the American purchaser could not know the difference. It may be readily imagined what an inducement the Brighton sale held out to speculation, both in this country and Saxony. The German newspapers teemed with advertisements of sheep for sale, headed "Good for the American market;" and these sheep in many instances were actually bought up for the American market at five, eight and ten dollars a head, when the pure bloods could not be purchased at from less than $30 to 40. In 1836, Messrs. Searle imported three cargoes, amounting in the aggregate to 513 sheep. They were of about the same character with their prior importations, in the main good, but mixed with some grade sheep. On the same year, a cargo of 221 arrived, on German account, Emil Rach, of Leipzig, supercargo. A few were good sheep, and of pure blood; but taken as a lot they were miserable. The owners sunk about $3,000. Next came a cargo of 210 on German account; Wasmuss and Multer owners. The whole cost of these was about $1,125, in Germany. With the exception of a small number, procured to make a flourish on, in their advertisements of sale, they were sheep having no pretensions to purity of blood. In 1827, the same individuals brought out another cargo. These were selected exclusively from grade flocks of low character. On the same year the Messrs. Searle made their last importation, consisting of 182 sheep. Of these I know little. My friends in Germany wrote me, that they were like their other importations, a mixture of pure and impure blooded sheep. It is due, however, to the Messrs. Searle to say, that as a whole, their importations were much better than any other made into Boston.

"I will now turn your attention to the importations made into other ports. In 1825. 13 Saxons arrived in Portsmouth. They were miserable creatures. In 1826, 191 sheep arrived in New-York, per brig William on German account. A portion of these were well descended and valuable animals, the rest were grade sheep. In June, the same year, the brig Louisa brought out 173 on German account. Not more than one-third of them had the least pretentions to purity of blood. Next we find 148, shipped at Bremen, on German account. Some were diseased before they left Bremen, and I am happy to state that twenty two died before their arrival in New-York. All I intend to say of them is, thay ware a most curious and motley mass of wretched animals. The next cargo imported arrived in the brig Maria Elizabeth, under my own care. They were 165 in number, belonging to myself and F. Gebhard, of New-York. These sheep cost me $65 a head, when landed in New-York. They sold at an average of $50 a head, thus sinking about $2,400! I need not say that they were exclusively of pure blood. A cargo of 81 arrived soon after, but I know nothing of their quality. The next importation consisted of 184, on German account, per brig Warren. With a few exceptions they were pure blooded and good sheep. We next have an importation of 200 by the Bremen ship Louisa. They were commonly called the "stop sale sheep." They were of the most miserable character, some of them being hardly half grade sheep. The ship Phœbe Ann brought 120 sheep, of which I know litule, and 60 were landed at Philadelphia, with the character of which I am unacquainted. Having determined to settle in America, I returned to Saxony, and spent the winter of 1826-7 in visiting and examining many flocks. I selected 115 from the celebrated flock of Macherns, embarked on board the ship Albion, and landed in New-York June 27, 1827. In 1828, I received 80 more from the same flock, selected by a friend of mine, an excellent judge of sheep. I first drove them to Shaftsbury, adjoining the town of Hoosic, where I now reside. On their arrival they stood me in $70 a head, and the lambs half that sum."

It should be remarked that the above statements were made by Mr. Grove with the greatest reluctance, and only at the earnest solicitation, or rather requisition of the committee, who conceived it their duty to place the whole circumstances before the public.

It will be inferred from the facts above stated, that there are few Saxon flocks in the United States that have not been reduced to the quality of grade sheep, by the promiscuous admixture of the pure and the impure which were imported together, and *all* sold to our breeders as pure stock. This accounts in a satisfactory manner for the different estimation in which this breed of sheep are held in Germany and this country, and for the degeneracy of the pseudo-Saxon of the United States.

In its general habits and characteristics, its docility and patience under confinement, as well as its deficiency as a breeder, and its slowness in arriving at maturity, the Saxon bears a close resemblance to the Merino. It consumes about the same amount of food, and is equally remarkable for its longevity.

The New Leicester or Bakewell Sheep.

The unimproved Leicester was a "large, heavy coarse wooled breed" of sheep, inhabiting the midland counties of England. It is described also as having been "a slow feeder, and its flesh coarse grained, and with little flavor." The breeders of that period regarded only size, and weight of fleece. The celebrated Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, was the first who adopted a system more in accordance with the true principles of breeding. He selected from the flocks about him those sheep "whose shape possessed the peculiarities which he considered would produce the largest proportion of valuable meat, and offal;" and having observed that animals of medium size possess a greater aptitude to take on flesh, and consume less food than those which are larger, and that prime fattening qualities are rarely found in sheep carrying a great weight of wool, he gave the preference to those of smaller size, and was satisfied with lighter fleeces. To reach the wonderful results obtained by Mr. Bakewell, it was supposed that he resorted to a cross with some other varieties, but it seems now to be well established that he owed his success only to a judicious principle of selection, and a steady adherence to certain principles of breeding.

The improved Leicester is of large size, but somewhat smaller than the original stock, and in this respect falls considerably below the Cotswold and Lincoln varieties. Where there is sufficiency of feed, the New Leicester is unrivalled for its fattening qualities, but it will not bear hard stocking, nor must it be compelled to travel far in search of its food. It is in fact properly and exclusively a lowland sheep. In its appropriate situation, on the luxuriant herbage of our highly cultivated lands, it possesses unrivalled earliness of maturity, and its mutton when not too fat is of a good quality, but is usually coarse and comparatively deficient in flavor, owing to that unnatural state of fatness which it so readily assumes, and which the breeder, to gain weight, so generally feeds for. The wethers having reached their second year are turned off in the succeeding February or March, and weigh at that age from thirty to thirty-five pounds to the quarter. The wool of New Leicester is long, averaging, after the first shearing, about six inches, and the fleece weight six pounds. It is of coarse quality, and little used in the manufacture of cloths, on the account of its length, and that deficiency of felting properties, common in a greater or lesser extent, to all the English breeds. As a combing wool, however, it stands first, and is used in the manufacture of the finest bombazines, &c.

The high bred Leicester of Mr Bakewell's stock became shy breeders, and poor nurses, but crosses subsequently adopted, have obviated these defects. In England, where mutton is generally eaten by the laboring classes, the meat of this variety is in very great demand, and the consequent return which a sheep possessing such fine feeding qualities is enabled to make, renders it a general favorite with the breeder. Instances are recorded of the most extraordinary prices having been paid for these animals; and Mr. Bakewell's celebrated buck "Two Pounder," was let for the enormous price of about four hundred guineas for a single season! The New Leicester has spread into all parts of the British dominions, and been imported into the other countries of Europe and the United States. They were first introduced into our own country by the late Christopher Dunn, Esq. of Albany, about twenty-five years since. Subsequent importations have been made by Mr. Powel, of Philadelphia, and various other gentlemen.

We conclude this notice of the Leicester, with the following description of what should constitute a perfect animal of this breed, from the "Farmer's Series:"

"The head should be hornless, long, small, tapering towards the muzzle, and projecting hoizontally forward. The eyes prominent, but with a quiet expression. The ears thin, rather long, and directed backwards. The neck full and broad at its base, where it proceeds from the chest, so that there is, with the slightest possible deviation, one continued horizontal line from the rump to the poll. The breast broad and full, the shoulders also broad and round, and no uneven or angular formation where the shoulders join either the neck or the back, particularly no rising of the withers, or hollow behind the situation of these bones. The arm fleshy through its whole extent, and even down to the knee. The bones of the leg small, standing wide apart, no looseness of skin about them, and comparitively bare of wool. The chest and barrel at once deep and round; the ribs forming a considerable arch from the spine, so as in some cases, and especially when the animal is in good condition, to make the apparent width of the chest even greater than the depth. The barrel ribbed well home, no irregularity of line on the back or belly, but on the sides, the carcass very gradually diminishing in width towards the rump. The quarters long and full, and as with the fore legs the muscles extending down to the hock; the thighs also wide and full. The legs of a moderate length, the pelt also moderately thin, but soft and elastic, and covered with a good quantity of white wool, not so long as in some breeds, but considerably finer."

The South Down.

This breed of sheep has existed for several centuries in England, on a range of chalky hills called the South Downs. They were as recently as 1776, small in size, and of a form not superior to the common wooled sheep of the United States. Since that period a course of judicious breeding, pursued by one man, (Mr. Ellman, of Glande,) has mainly contributed to raise this variety to its present

high degree of perfection, and that too, without the admixture of the slightest degree of foreign blood. In our remarks on this breed of sheep, it will be understood that we speak of the pure improved family, as the original stock, presenting with trifling modifications the same characteristics which they exhibited sixty years since, are yet to be found in England—and as the middle space is occupied by a variety of grades, rising or falling in value, as they approximate to, or recede from the improved blood.

The South Down is an upland sheep, of medium size, and its wool, which in point of length belongs to the middle class, is estimated to rank with half grade merino. The average weight of fleece in the hill fed sheep is three pounds, and in the low land four pounds. But the Down is cultivated more particularly for its mutton, which for quality takes precedence of all other in the English markets. Its early maturity, an extreme aptitude to lay on flesh, render it peculiarly valuable for this purpose The Down is turned off at two* years old, and its weight at that age is from 80 to 100 lbs. High fed wethers in England, have reached from 32 to even 40 lbs. a quarter! Notwithstanding its great weight, the Down has, in the language of Mr. Youatt, a patience of occasional short keep, and an endurance of hard stocking, equal to any other sheep. This gives it a decided advantage over the bulkier Leicester, Lincolns, &c. as a mutton sheep in hilly districts and those producing short and scanty herbage. It is hardy and healthy, though in common with the other English varieties much subject to the catarrh or "snuffles," and no sheep better withstands our American winters. The ewes are prolific breeders and good nurses. The Down is quiet and docile in its habits, and though an industrious feeder, exhibiting little disposition to rove.

A sheep possessing such qualities, must of course be exceedingly valuable in upland districts in the vicinity of markets. Accordingly they have been introduced into every part of the British dominions, and imported into various other countries. The Emperor of Russia paid Mr. Elman three hundred guinies for two rams, and in 1800 "a ram belonging to the Duke of Bedford, was let for one season at eighty guineas each. These valuable sheep were introduced into the United States a few years since by Col. J. H. Powell, of Philadelphia, and a small number was imported by one of the members of this committee in 1834. The last were from the flock of Mr. Ellman, at a cost of $60 a head. Several other importations have since taken place.

The following is the description of the perfect South Down by Mr. Ellman, the founder of the improved breed:

"The head small and hornless; the face speckled or grey, and neither too long or too short. The lips thin, and the space between the nose and the eyes. The under jaw, or chap, fine and thin; the ears tolerably wide and well covered with wool, and the forehead also, and the whole space between the ears well protected by it, as a defence against the fly.

"The eye full and bright but not prominent. The orbits of the eye, the eye cap or bone, not too projecting, that it may not form a fatal obstacle in lambing.

"The neck of a medium length, thin towards the head, but enlargeing towards the shoulders, where it should be broad and high and straight in its whole course above and below. The breast should be wide, deep, and projecting forwards between the fore legs, and indicating a good constitution and a disposition to thrive. Corresponding with this, the shulders should be on a level with the back, and not too wide above; they should bow outward from the top to the breast, indicating a springing rib beneath, and leaving room for it.

"The ribs coming out horizontally from the spine, and extending far backward, and the last rib projecting more than others, the back flat from the shoulders to the setting on of the tail; the loin broad and flat; the rump broad, and the tail set on high, and nearly on a level with the spine. The hips wide, the space between them and the last rib on either side as narrow as possible, and the ribs generally presenting a circular form like a barrel.

"The belly as straight as the back.

"The legs neither too long nor too short. The fore legs straight from the breast to the foot, not bending inward at the knee, and standing far apart both before and behind; the hock having a direction rather outward, and the twist, or the meeting of the thighs behind, being particularly full, the bones fine yet having no appearance of weakness, and of a speckled or dark color.

"The belly well defended with wool, and the wool coming down before and behind to the knee and to the hock; the wool short, close; curled and fine, and free from spiry projecting fibres."

*Among breeders the sheep is termed a two year old, or a two sheer sheep, until three year old. In this case the sheep is between two and a half and three years old.

The Squash-Vine Destroyer.

We copy from the New England Farmer an article from Professor Harris on *Ægeria Cucurbitæ*, or Squash-Vine Destroyer.

Mr. Putman—Dear Sir—In the "New England Farmer," for August the 22d, 1828, I gave an account of the insect that destroys the squash-vine by boring into its stem and roots, in the manner observed by Mr. Coffin and yourself, as stated in the Farmer of the 2d instant. You will also find a description of its ravages, of its transformations, and of its appearance when arrived at maturity, in my "Discourse before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," in October, 1832, in my "Descriptive Catalogue of North American Insects belonging to the Linnæan genus Sphinx," published in the 36th volume of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science, and a short notice of the same insect in my lately printed "Report on the Insects of Massachusetts injurious to Vegetation." Having now made a sketch of the creature in its winged state, I take the liberty of sending it to you, together with the following remarks, which may possibly interest some of the readers of your paper, who have not yet seen either of the four previously published accounts of this pernicious insect. A knowledge of its habits and transformations, may possibly lead to the discovery of suitable means for preventing its ravages, by persons more favorably situated for making experiments than myself.

During the month of August, the squash and other cucurbitaceous vines are frequently found to die suddenly down to the root. The cause of this premature death, as you have observed, is a plump, whitish worm-like insect, which begins its operation near the ground, bores into the stem, and devours the pithy substance within. Through the hole by which it enters the plant, it thrusts its refuse castings; and its burrow extends both above and below this hole, and is finally carried into the root. The borer comes to its full size between the middle of August and the first of September, and then measures from one inch to one inch and a quarter, or rather more, in length. Notwithstanding its worm-like or grub like appearance, it is a true caterpillar, of the boring kind, like the borers of the peach tree and of the currant bush. These naked caterpillars or borers differ essentially from the borers of the apple, locust, and maple trees, in having legs, and in being able to make a gummy kind of silk. The body of the squash-vine borer is not perfectly cylindrical, being a little pressed, and tapering to a blunt point at each end. Its head is small and of a pale brown color; and on the top of the first ring behind the head, there are two oblique brownish spots. It has sixteen legs, all of them very short, however. The first three pairs are the longest, are jointed, and taper to a point. The others are merely fleshy warts, beset with minute clinging hooks on the under side. As soon as it is fully grown, the insect goes into the ground near the root of the vine, and there encloses itself in an oblong oval cocoon or pod, about an inch long, which, being made of gummy silk, becomes coated on the outside with grains of earth. Soon afterwards the insect changes to a chrysalis within its cocoon, and remains at rest in the ground throughout the autumn and winter. The chrysalis is of a shining brown color, and the rings of the hinder part of its body are armed with transverse rows of little teeth. Towards the end of June or early in July, the chrysalis bursts open one end of the cocoon, and hitches itself half way out of the opening by the help of the little teeth on its back. The skin over the fore part of its body then splits, and the creature, in the winged form, crawls out and works its way to the surface of the ground, leaving its empty chrysalis skin sticking at the end of its cocoon in the earth.—The insect, thus disclosed in its perfected state, is a four-winged day moth, which I have named *Ægeria cucurbitæ*, or the squash-vine Ægeria. The upper side of its head and thorax are brownish green or olive-colored. The attennæ or horns are greenish black. The hind body is orange-colored, with a row of four, five, or six black dots on the back.—The fore wings expand about one inch and a quarter; they are of a glossy olive-brown color; and the hind wings are colorless and transparent, with blackish veins and a brown fringe around the margin.—The hind legs are long, are covered on the outer side with orange-colored hairs, and are thickly fringed with long black hairs within. From the tenth of July till the middle of August, these pretty moths may be seen hovering over the vines, and frequently alighting upon them, close to the roots, to drop an egg. So intent are they in this business, that they may often be approached quite closely without being alarmed. The eggs are not much larger than a poppy seed, and are of a deep orange color. The insect continues laying several days in succession, and dies when her store is exhausted.

If any offensive substances, that would not injure the plants, could be applied around the vines near their roots, it might prevent the insects from laying their eggs on them. Blubber oil has been suggested; but I do not know whether it would prove effectual without destroying the vines. As soon as a vine is seen to wither, it should be examined immediately, and borers should be taken out and killed. This may not save the vine attacked perhaps, but it will tend to diminish the number of the insects. By carefully searching the ground around the vines in the autumn, the cocoons may be found, and these also should be crushed.

Yours, respectfully,
T. W. Harris.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8, 1842.

Seeding Grass seed among Corn.—As an instance of the benefits which one practical man may derive from reading an account of what another has done, we will state that Hon. Wm. Clark, Jr. of Northampton, eight or ten years ago, gave to the public his process of seeding down light lands to grass by sowing the seed among the growing crop of Indian Corn. The hint was taken by Mr. Daniel Putman, of Danvers, who in five different years since, has laid down in that way a portion of his farm to grass—and in no instance has he failed to get a good result. We (editor) have helped to sow the seed there, to work it in, and to take off the crop; and we judge that in labor saved and in the increase of crop above what would probably have been obtained if seeded down with oats or barley, the profit has been, or soon will be, not less than 10 dollars per acre, on each of the eight or ten acres. A great point here is the certainty with which the grass takes. The neighbors have lost by drought and frost much of their grass, while Mr. Putman had lost but little. Farmers from neighboring towns are coming to observe and to inquire—and appearances are that this mode of seeding down will be much extended in that vicinity.

One worthy farmer, who is strongly weeded to old ways, and who has been successful in getting more than a good living, has watched the doings in Mr. Putman's fields for years, and as we supposed, without the slightest inclination to imitate his mode, has concluded to lay down four acres to grass with his corn this season. To those who know the man, this fact will be strong evidence that the reasons for departing from old ways are very good.

[One of the most successful farmers in this state sows his clover seed in his corn field in August, and with uniform success. His plan is to harrow his ground close up to the stalks of corn, then sow his seed and and finish by harrowing and rolling.—*Editor Amer. Far.*]

The tallest Rye yet.—Since our notice on Saturday of the tall Rye raised on the farm of Mr. Thomas Matthews, at Great Gunpowder, several stalks of which were left at our office, we have been shown another specimen reared by Mr Caleb Whittimore, on his lot in the North Western section of Baltimore, which beats it by four inches, measuring in height eight feet eight inches. This is decidedly the tallest we have ever seen or heard of this season. Can any of our agricultural friends beat this? If so, we shall be happy to tell of their whereabouts.

Tall Wheat.—A stalk of wheat has been shown the editor of the "Howard District Press," published at Ellicotts' Mills, measuring seven feet in height. It was raised on the farm of Reuben Dorsey, Esq. of Howard district. This is certainly a very good specimen. It is a peculiar feature in the history of this season, that tall grains have been exhibited to editors all over the country. The promise of an abundant harvest never was more flattering.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

An earthquake has destroyed a number of towns in Cape Haytien, attended with immense loss of life.

Advantages resulting from cooking Corn and Corn Meal—We think there can be no safer position assumed in the economy of feeding stock, than that *quantity*, as well as *nutriment* is essential to their preservation in a healthful condition. If this point be conceded, then it follows as a corollary, that both corn and corn meal should be cooked before being fed. This will appear the more manifest, when we state these facts: *Corn*, by being boiled, or steamed, will increase in bulk two hundred per cent; while *Corn Meal*, by the process of boiling, is increased three hundred and fifty per cent. To make ourself more distinctly understood, we will remark, that a bushel of corn after being boiled will measure 3 bushels; and that, to cook a bushel of meal, it requires five bushels of water to make it into the consistence of *mush*, so that every pound of meal in its raw state will give 4½ pounds of cooked food, with a volume correspondingly increased. These facts should, we think, go far to point out to the observing farmer the advantages to be gained by cooking whatever meal he may feed to his cows or hogs.

Feeding Horses with Corn—We have long wished to see the practice obtain among farmers, of having their corn and cob crushed to feed to their horses, and we are pleased to learn, that it is working its way to public favor, though with a slower pace than we would like to see it. It has been said, and possibly with truth, that some of the corn and cob crushers do not make the cob meal sufficiently fine to be fed to horses. But then this difficulty may be obviated, by either causing the cob meal to be passed through a flouring mill, or by boiling it.—Where farmers or planters have a large number to feed, it would justify the expense of a mill in addition to that of the crusher, as both could be worked by the same power; so that, where a gentleman has already provided himself with a horse-power for the purpose of thrashing out his grain, the additional expense of a crusher and mill, would be inconsiderable, when compared with the many advantages resulting from their possession. These once purchased, all the crushing and grinding for the estate could be done in wet weather, when the hands could not be engaged out of doors, so that the time thus to be occupied, could scarcely be called a *charge*, as it would only be giving employment to those who would not otherwise have much if any thing to do.

The corn cob, besides the benefit to be derived from its *bulk*, in feeding, which is very great, is known to possess more than one-fourth its weight of *nutritive matter*. By crushing and grinding it into meal then, a value in wholesome food would be gained, which would enable the farmer to sell twenty-five per cent more of his corn crop, or he might, in the same ratio, add that amount to the number of his fatting bullocks, or hogs, and thus increase the amount of his products, and consequently his means for acquiring wealth.

On all estates working ten hands and upwards, the time of a man, or boy, and a horse and cart, are occupied at least one day in each week going to and from mill; now as all this time would be saved, we think it but fair to assume, that the crushing and grinding ought not to be considered as any additional tax whatsoever, except so far as the cost of the crusher and mill is concerned, as the time saved by them, would, at least, counterbalance that expended in the preparation of the food at home; and, therefore, would be so much clear profit to the farmer, a *profit* which would very far outweigh the interest on the cost of these conveniences.

One word more and we will conclude. A *crusher* and *flouring mill* might be so arranged, that the same power would perform both operations at one and the same time.

Tobacco Inspections—It will be seen by reference to the prices current, that upwards of 2000 hhds. of tobacco were inspected in this city in the last week, being the largest number (says the American) ever inspected in this city in a similar period. The inspections of the last ten weeks form an aggregate of 17,275 hhds. of which 14,147 hhds. were the product of Maryland.

☞It is believed that a small quantity of common salt, sprinkled on the cotton plants, or around the stalk, will destroy the snail spoken of in our last, as being so destructive. It has been found efficient in clearing cellars and damp places of this disgusting intruder.

Cotton Seed for India—The undertaking of raising Cotton in India, has not been abandoned; the editor of the Savannah Republican says he has strong reasons for believing that the experiment is still going on.

He says—"As we passed along the wharf we saw 250 neat, iron bound casks, each of which would contain about two bushels, going on board the ship Aurelius—and on inquiry, we learned they all contained cotton seed except 15, which were filled with unginned Sea Island cotton. The seed was both Sea Island and Upland, and the shippers, Messrs. A. Low & Co. informed us that it was ordered for the East India market—it would be re-shipped at Liverpool, and would probably be nearly a year in reaching its destination."

Virginia Wheat Crop—The Richmond Whig expresses fears that the rejoicings of an abundant harvest have been premature in many portions of the state—that the Rust has made its appearance in the late wheat—which constitutes the greater portion—and threatens destruction, where ten days ago a most promising crop was expected.

"The numerous failures of the wheat crop, (says the Whig) which have occurred during late years, if followed by another this year, will lead to the general abandonment of the Wheat culture in the State, or the substitution of a wheat, which matures earlier than that now in use. Recourse might wisely be had to this latter alternative. We learn that many of the enterprising farmers upon the River have a portion of their growing crop of May wheat, some of which has already been reaped, and all is ready for the scythe. If the entire crop were of that kind, it would now be free from danger."

American Staples in England—A letter from Liverpool published in the Richmond Compiler, says—

"The endeavors to maintain prices have, with a slight exception, been generally abortive. Sales of Tobacco in quantity have been effected only by giving way in price; the decline in Ky. strips is 1d; that in other descriptions of Tobacco, more or less uncertain, according as purchasers could be prevailed upon to make offers. The nominal prices of those of which *no sales* can be effected, the brokers represent as remaining *firm*. It is to be hoped that no stemmed of the last crop will come forward this season, but such as possess substance and general fitness for the present state of the manufacture of this country; any other sort imported can only form exports of the worst description. Taking into view the quality and extent of the last crop of Tobacco in Virginia and the Western country, a decline in prices, to the lowest point known for very many years, appears inevitable, and not to be stayed or averted by any probable partial withholding by planters of their crops from market.

A large steady weekly demand, with abundant means in the hands of capitalists, with whom Cotton is always in favor as an object of speculation, fails to support prices, which, low as they are, appear still to tend downwards, particularly of inferior qualities, the quantity of which is daily increasing disproportionately to that of better descriptions.

The market for Grain and Flour very dull, and prices not fixed. No considerable decline appears to be apprehended for some time to come."

A Buckwheat ley—If any of our readers have a field not now in culture, which they design to put in winter grain this fall, we would advise them forthwith to plough it up, sow it in buckwheat, and when that is in *blossom*, to roll it, and after spreading thereon five bushels of lime to the acre, to turn the whole in with a good deep furrough and well-turned furrough-slice. This done, to roll and harrow, then sow their rye or wheat, harrow that in well; and finish off by rolling the ground well. By pursuing this course of preparation and treatment, we feel justified in promising them an *increase* of product of 25 per cent.

King William Working Agricultural Society—The Southern Planter for this month contains the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of King William county, Va. together with a copy of the constitution of the society adopted at said meeting. This society was formed in conformity with the recommendation of the Virginia Board of Agriculture, and its constitution contains some features eminently calculated to advance the objects of its formation, which are stated to be "for the purpose of promoting the improvement of agriculture, and especially to seek that end by inducing the making and reporting of careful experiments for ascertaining doubtful, disputed or new and useful facts in scientific or practical agriculture."

The Executive Committee have the power to *order* all things properly in furtherance of the objects of the institution, unless otherwise directed by a vote of the society. It is made the *duty* of each member of the society to make, annually, at least one experiment on some one or more subjects of practical agriculture, on some doubtful or disputed questions, with a view of throwing light thereon, which experiments are to be carefully conducted, and notes made of the results, which are to be reported in writing, as simply and concisely as may be, at each succeeding annual meeting of the society. In default of such reports being made each delinquent is to be fined $1.

This plan of making and reporting experiments was adopted by the society at the suggestion of Mr. *Ruffin*, the distinguished editor of the Farmer's Register, and is calculated to be of immense benefit to the cause of agriculture. In its adoption the society have acted wisely, as it will be the means not only of setting on foot a series of experiments of great moment to the farming interests, but will tend to test the utility of, and settle many questions now enveloped in doubt and uncertainty, infuse into the community a healthful spirit of inquiry, and bring to the public view, in a form to be relied upon, a body of information whose benefits will be of incalculable value.

We do not however see that the constitution provides for periodical fairs. This omission we regret to perceive, as there is nothing so happily adapted to inspire the members of such associations with zeal, as annual assemblages, where each can meet upon some common ground of generous competition.

Birely's Corn and Cob Crusher—We witnessed on Saturday last a trial of a Corn and Cob Crusher, invented by Mr. Valentine Birely, of this city. The principle of this machine is identical with that of a bark mill heretofore invented by him, and which has been for some time in successful use; and, judging from the experiment made in our presence, we are disposed to think its application to its present purpose will prove equally fortunate. The machine combines compactness, strength and durability, occupies but little space, not being more than 12 inches in width, by about 2 feet in length, and 3 feet high. The grain and cob is reduced to a sufficient fineness for the general purposes of feeding, by means of three cylinders thro' which it passes; and we were told that it could crush ten bushels an hour, and from the facility with which it performed its work while we witnessed its operation, we believe its capacity was not overrated. To prepare the feed sufficiently fine for *horses*, however, under its present arrangement, we think it would be necessary

to pass it twice through the crusher, though we are of opinion that this second operation could be saved, by making the lower cylinder *finer in texture*, or by substituting a *stone* one for the present, which is made of iron: for all the purposes of cattle, or hog feeding, the first crushing is as fine as would be desirable.

We are pleased to announce this addition to the machines already invented, as the spirit of competition, while it serves to quicken into perfection the inventions of genius, will tend to bring their price within the moneyed abilities of agricultors generally, a consummation most devoutly to be wished, as there can be no question that, by the introduction of the crushing plan into our system of feeding, at least one-third of the quantity of grain now fed out to our stock might be thereby saved.

From the Southern Planter.

Hussey's Corn and Cob Crusher.

King William, April 21, 1842.

Dear Sir,—I have not been unmindful of my promise to report to you, for the benefit of my brother farmers, the result of my trial of the corn and cob crusher purchased from Mr. Obed Hussey, of Baltimore. I regret that it has not been in my power to make this communication earlier, but now I have pleasure, both on their account and of the ingenious manufacturer, in stating that the result has been very satisfactory. With the power ordinarily used in thrashing wheat I do not hesitate to say it will grind the ears of corn into good hominy more rapidly than any pair of millstones I ever observed at work. The cost in Baltimore is forty dollars with a pair of extra plates, and where one's wheat thrashing box is fixed to work in the house, no further expense is necessary; mine, unfortunately, is made to work out of doors, so I was obliged to incur the expense of a new shaft with a band-wheel on each end, and a new band, &c.—and my machine, now completely fixed to work in my house, cost me near sixty dollars; but I consider it a most valuable acquisition. We have worked it only rainy days, and find profitable employment for hands, which, in such weather, would be almost eating the bread of idleness, as I do not engage in the culture of tobacco. If Mr. Hussey would make his iron hopper taller and larger for our big southern corn, it would be an improvement for us.

Respectfully, W. Gwathmey.

Clover Mill.

The following is a description of an improvement in a machine for *hulling clover seed*, patented to Wm. C. Grimes, of York, Pennsylvania. We copy it from the Journal of the Franklin Institute. If it should be found to be cheap in price and effective in execution, it will prove an acquisition to the Agricultural interest.

For an improvement in the machine for Hulling Clover Seed; William C. Grimes, York, Pennsylvania March 3.

The patentee says,—"In the construction of machines for hulling clover seed, it has been a common practice to depend rather upon acute asperities to break the hull, than upon a more permanent principle, or structure, less affected by use; hence such machines have become speedily defective as they become worn; the seed passing through the machine in a current too thin, or diffuse, for the round teeth or asperities to act with sufficient force upon the light and scattered pods or hulls to break them."

"In my machine the hulling is effected while the chaff and seed (in a mass) is under a pressure produced by centrifugal force; thus the effective power of the machine is rapidly increased with its activity."

A runner is attached to the lower end of a vertical shaft, and is provided with teeth above and below, and on its outer periphery, which is rounded. The teeth on the upper surface extend much nearer to the shaft than on the under surface—the space between the inner ranges of teeth and the shaft being occupied by arms which admit of a current of air to pass upwards. The upper end of the shaft is provided with a fan consisting of arms or vanes—and the whole is surrounded by a case, that part which surrounds the fan, being provided with a valve or damper to regulate the current of air, and the part which surrounds the runner with teeth on the inside, to correspond with and pass between those on the runner.

The grain is fed in through a hopper, that opens into the case near the inner circle of teeth on the upper surface of the runner, and by the action of the centrifugal force it is forced outwards, towards, and around, the periphery, and then along the bottom towards the centre, where it meets with a strong current of air, produced by the fan at the top, which carries up the chaff and permits the grain to fall down. The centrifugal force resists the escape of the grain at the bottom, but as the body of grain is greater at the top than at the bottom it is forced out.

Claim.—"What I claim as new, and as my invention, and desire to secure by letters patent, is the manner of hulling clover or other seed, under a pressure produced by centrifugal force, after the manner and upon the principle herein before set forth; that is to say, the seed in the hull is passed through a hulling chamber, in which it first diverges from, and then convey it towards, the centre; centrifugal force subjecting the seed and hull to a pressure, less or greater, according to the velocity of the wheel, spheroid or runner, as it passes over or around the bilge or periphery of the same."

Secondly.—"I claim the combination of the fan with the hulling wheel or ring, and operating after the manner, or upon the principle above described."

Thirdly.—"I claim the mode of regulating or maintaining a nearly uniform current of air through the machine, by means of a valve or door, operating after the manner or upon the principle herein before set forth."

Corn.—In the May number of the Cultivator, we find the following remarks, on the old question of late ploughing and hilling corn, from Mr. L. Physic, of Maryland, a name familiar to agricultural readers:

"I have noticed an error in the culture of plants and trees, wherever I have been, and I know no better plan to illustrate it than in showing the effect of the error on corn. In the culture of corn, it is usual to work the crop till the tassel is about to make its appearance; this is an error. Whenever the lateral roots of a plant are injured, moved or disturbed, when the stalk that is to produce the seed is matured or about maturing, or whenever those roots are covered to a greater depth at this stage of growth than nature intended, it will produce early maturity and decay; and the yield will be just in the proportion of the extent of the error. If you will take the pains to destroy the lateral roots of a stalk of corn after its having made the last joint on the stock, you will find that it will produce no corn; and if you will displace their situation at this time by hilling, you will get a less quantity of seed than if left alone. If the lateral roots of a stalk of clover are cut off when the seed stock is forming, there will be no seed; and just so with other plants and trees; and the working of them at this stage cannot be attempted without injury. Yet, strange to say, it is almost invariably done. I have never suffered my corn to be worked after one-third of the height of the stalk was attained. I plant close enough to have the corn to shade the ground at its height, so as to prevent the growth of weeds after this last working. I plant two and a half feet square, and leave two stalks in the hill, and I have never missed having as much corn per acre and as large ears as my neighbors; and much more than some of them. I never planted a crop of corn that I had not some kind neighbor or friend to tell me that I would have neither corn nor fodder. Last spring a cropper upon my neighbor's farm planted thirty-five or forty acres in corn, and I about ten acres; our fields adjoining. He planted his corn four feet square, and left three or four stalks in the hill, and worked his crop till it was ready to shoot into tassels. I quit working mine when about two and a half feet high. His field was full of weeds and grass. Mine remained clear of both weeds and grass. When our corn was husked and housed, he told me I had from my ten acres nearly fifty bushels of corn more than he had from his thirty-five or forty acres, notwithstanding he told me in its early growth, that I would have no corn. Part of his ground was quite as good as mine.

"A similar and worse effect is produced in the hilling or working of plants in the latter stage of their growth, than takes place in plants and trees when deep planted. A disease is produced that hurries the plant on to early maturity by impeding the proper nourishment, by disturbing or placing the roots below where nature intended they should range for food, as well as depriving the vessels of the stalks thus covered from performing their functions. The stalks being established, it is folly for man to attempt to do that which God alone can do. Deep planting and ploughing the peach orchard after the trees have attained sufficient maturity to produce fruit, is, if not wholly, the principal cause of the disease called the yellows. By ploughing, the lateral roots are either cut, disturbed, or forced to seek food apart from where nature intended, and thus operates as a hill placed around plants, and brings the tree to early decay.

"To conclude this subject for the present, I will say, work your plants and trees while young, so as to form good stalks, and then trust to that all-wise Disposer of events to perfect them.

"I think I noticed a remark in your paper, of the roots of the watermelon being attacked by small animalculæ. Some salt added to the hills before planting will remedy that evil and give you better fruit; and salt and saltpetre sown in the peach orchard, (particularly where the orchard is worked with the plough,) will assist in preventing like depredations to the roots of the peach tree.

"If you think that this hasty notice will be of any service, you are at liberty to dispose of it as you think best, and be assured that I seek neither money nor thanks for performing duties we owe one to another.

Littleton Physic."

From the British Gardener's Chronicle.

Asparagus.

A few weeks since, we reported briefly the substance of a paper upon the cultivation of asparagus in the north of Spain, which was communicated to the Horticultural Society by Captain Churchill, of the Royal Marines. This gallant officer was at St Sebastian during its occupation by General Evans; and he profited by such leisure as his military duties afforded him, to make himself acquainted with natural history and horticulture of Guipuscoa. We might content ourselves with merely referring the many inquirers who want to know how to grow asparagus well, to the report just alluded to; but in our opinion it is much too important to be passed with so little attention.

Asparagus is probably the vegetable most generally admired and most seldom well cultivated; it is only here and there that it is large, tender, and delicate. In country gardens it is small, green, and strong; in the London market it is long, white, hard and tough—to the eye attractive enough, but to the taste more like bleached timber than an esculent. Indeed, we have never been able to comprehend the reason why, in this our age of improvement, some ingenious turner has not produced imitation sticks, which might be tipped with half an inch of eatable asparagus, and thus spare the necessity of cooking four-fifths of the stuff that is brought to a London table. Covent Garden asparagus is assuredly the worst in Europe. For this reason, when really fine asparagus is met with, people think it must be some peculiar sort—obtain the roots from Vienna, Berlin, Hamburgh, Battersea, or Deptford, and then, when they find them producing heads identically with what they had before, lay the blame to the seedsman, or the soil, or the climate, or any thing rather than their own want of skill. There is but one sort of asparagus, be its name what it may; all the difference consists in its cultivation.

Captain Churchill says the Guipuscoan asparagus measures from three to six and more inches in circumference. How this is obtained, his excellent account leaves no room for doubt.

Asparagus is a plant found naturally on the beach of various parts of the coast of Europe, where it is covered by the drifting sand, and watered by salt water at high tides. Sand and salt water occasionally may, therefore, be regarded as indispensible conditions for maintaining it in health. How seldom is this thought of! It, however, explains in part the excellence of St. Sebastian asparagus.

It seems that at the mouth of the Urumea is a narrow slip of land, about three feet above high-water mark, consisting of alluvial soil and the wearing away of sandstone hills, at whose foot it is placed. This is the asparagus ground of St. Sebastian. Beds are formed five feet wide, without any previous preparation except digging and raking. In March the seed is sown in two drills, about two inches deep, and 18 inches from the alleys, thus leaving a space of two feet between the drills. The rows run invariably E. and W.—doubtless in order that the plants may shade the ground during the heats of summer. When the seedlings are about six inches high, they are thinned to something more than a foot apart. Water is conducted once a day among the alleys and over the beds, so as to give the seedling an abundant and constant sup-

ply of fluid during the season of their growth. This is the cultivation during the first year.

The second year, in the month of March, the beds are covered with three or four inches of fresh night soil from the reservoirs of the town; it remains on them during the succeeding autumn; the operation of irrigation being continued as during the first season. This excessive stimulus, and the abundant room the plants have to grow in, must necessarily make them extremely vigorous, and prepare them for the production of gigantic sprouts.

In the third spring, the asparagus is fit to cut. Doubtless all its energies are developed by the digging in of the manure in the autumn of the second year; and when it does begin to sprout, it finds its roots in contact with a soil of inexhaustible fertility. Previously, however, to the cutting, each bed is covered in the course of March very lightly with dead leaves, to the depth of about eight inches; and the cutting does not commence till the plants peep through this covering, when it is carefully removed from the stems, in order that the finest only may be cut, which are rendered white by their leafy covering, and succulent by the excessive richness of the soil.

In the autumn of the third year, after the first cutting, the leaves are removed, and the beds again dressed with fresh night-soil as before; and these operations are repeated year after year. In addition to this, the beds are half under salt water annually at spring tides.

Let any one compare the mode of culture with ours, and there will be no room for wondering at the difference in the result. The Spaniards use a light sandy soil; we are content with any thing short of clay. They irrigate; we trust to our rainy climate. They know the value of salt water to a sea coast plant; we take no means to imitate nature in this respect. They dress their beds with the most powerful of all manures; we are contented with the black residuum of a cucumber frame, which is comparatively a *caput mortuum*. Finally, they throw leaves lightly over their beds, by which means they expose the young sprouts to the least amount of resistance, and force them onward by the warmth collected from the sun by such beds of leaves; we, on the other hand, compel the asparagus to struggle through solid earth, capable in the smallest possible degree of absorbing warmth during the day—but, on the other hand, ready to part with its heat again at night to the greatest possible amount.

Can any one wonder, then, at the poor results obtained by our manner of cultivation?—or that some gardener should now and then astonish his neighbors by producing asparagus which we call giant, but which at St. Sebastian would be called second rate?

[Wherever objection might be entertained against the use of night soil as a manure, a substitute might be made of well rotted horse dung with which plaster had been mixed before it had undergone the process of decomposition, and the efficacy of this would be greatly enlarged by saturating the mass with liquid manure from the stable, or soapsuds from the laundry.

We think too, that it would be productive of good, to dig in the leaves, instead of scraping them off, as directed; as they would doubtless tend to lighten the soil, increase its nourishment, as well as impart to it a greater capacity for the absorption and retention of moisture.

Where, from location, the flooding of salt tides cannot be availed of, the beds might find a very excellent substitute in weak solutions of salt and water, poured on twice a week during the forcing season, from a watering pot.

Editor Am. Farmer.]

From the American Agriculturist.

To Guard Sheep from being killed by Dogs.

Perhaps one of the greatest obstacles to the keeping of sheep has been the savage destruction made among them by worthless curs kept throughout our country, for no other reason, that we could ever imagine, than to gratify the fancy of their owners. If these animals were kept constantly chained up where they could do no harm, no fault would be found; but when suffered to run at large and become public destroyers, it is quite another affair, and we hold every one justifiable, nay, a positive duty on their parts, to shoot all dog prowlers, without any more hesitation than they would a mad wolf.

The importation of the large Spanish shepherd dog has been recommended, as he will invariably attack and kill any dog that approaches his flock, but this would be an expensive and troublesome measure, and it would take a long while to breed a sufficient number of them here, before they could become generally effectual. During our recent visit to Kentucky, we learned a very simple, and at the same time profitable way of guarding sheep, which is this:—

Put a few active cows, with their sucking calves, in the same pasture with the flock—five would propably be enough for several hundred sheep, to which add five active three year old steers, and as many more two year olds. Take a gentle dog into the field, with a long light cord about his neck, the end held in the person's hand accompanying, to keep him in check, and then set him on the sheep. The cows, thinking of their offspring, will immediately advance to head the dog and guard the calves, the steers will follow their example, and the sheep retreat behind them. Thus continue a few times, till the steers are well broke in, when the cows can be taken away and they will inevitably gore any dog to death that dare persist in attacking the flock. However brave a dog may be in other matters, the moment he attacks the sheep, he seems to be conscious of the ignominy of it, and as if conscience stricken, becomes a coward, and will run at the slightest approach from other animals.

When steers arrive at the age of four years, it is generally requisite to remove them to better pasture than is required for sheep, for the purpose of fattening, or they are wanted for the yoke. But just before this is done, add as many two year olds as you wish to remove of the older ones, and the three year olds left will soon break in the young ones, and so the system can be annually kept up as long as requisite.

For these guards, we would recommend a small active race of animals, with sharp horns, as they would more effectually gore and toss a dog, and it will require a small active animal to support itself on feed, that is generally as short as sheep pastures usually are. The hardy red cattle of New England would be admirable for this purpose, or indeed any active native animals, those chosen from the hill or mountainous districts would be best, as more fleet and pugnacious when required. We are told by hunters, that it is thus the wild buffalo protects himself, on the vast plains of the west, from the attacks of savage bands of wolves, and they not unfrequently afford protection to whole herds of deer. Mr. Hart, of Kentucky, defended the deer in his park by the elk, a single pair of which, would be sufficient to guard hundreds of them, as they would run down the fiercest dog in a few minutes, and cut him in two by perhaps a single stroke of the sharp hoofs of their fore feet.

American Fruits.

One of the most successful and intelligent cultivators of the grape in this country is Mr. Longworth of Cincinnati. He however, has given up mostly if not altogether, the attempt to cultivate the European species, and has taken pains to procure some of the best varieties of the indigenous vine. There are as many different kinds of the native grape as of the European, and our forests have been imperfectly explored for the finest.

In the May number of the Horticultural Magazine, just published by J. Post of this city, is the following letter from Mr. Longworth. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

"I was surprised, on reading a communication in your Magazine, (Vol. VII. p. 331.) from an intelligent gentleman in Marietta, Ohio, in which he speaks of the Isabella grape as the best native grape cultivated by them, and that they commence using it for table as soon as it assumes a red color. I should suppose he alluded to the Bland Maderia, did he not speak of that grape in a subsequent part of his letter. I have ceased to cultivate the Isabella for nearly twenty years, deeming it inferior, as a table and wine grape, to most others. He gives it the preference over the Catawba as a table grape; with us, it ripens badly, and is subject to rot, and in its best state far inferior to the Catawba, either for the table or for wine. I have had a bunch of the Catawba to weigh 24 ounces. I have a white variety of the Catawba, and another Catawba producing fruit a third larger than the Catawba of Adlum. I say the Catawba of Adlum, for Major Adlum was the first to bring it into notice.

"I have three varieties of native grapes which I consider far superior to the Catawba for the table. They have none of the hard pulp common to the Catawba, Schuylkill, Muscadel, and the Isabella. For the table, they are equal to the Mennier, or Miller's Burgundy, and as free of pulp. One of them, which I first met with a few years since, I call the Ohio grape. The vine is perfectly hardy, a fine bearer, has never had the mildew or rot, and the bunches very large, say four times the size of the Burgundy. I sent a bunch of these grapes to Boston last fall, but it was too long on the road to be in perfection. I will give five hundred dollars for a root of a native grape that, in quality of the fruit and size of the bunch, shall surpass. The other two are equally good for the table, perfectly hardy, great growers, but the bunches of fruit are not so large.

"I was surprised, when east, to find no good native grapes. At my different vineyards I have about sixty acres in grapes, but not all in bearing. Last season I had not half a crop, with the exception of one vineyard, where the fruit was abundant and fine. I made about two hundred barrels of wine and some brandy. I am now raising large quantities of vines from the seed of my best varieties of native grape, having cleared a piece of new land expressly for that purpose.

"The Bland grape is not a native. It was introduced into Virginia from France, about fifty years since. It is a good table grape, but subject to mildew, and does not always ripen its wood or its fruit.

Yours, respectfully, N. Longworth."

Cincinnati, Ohio, March, 1842."

Here is an opportunity, perhaps, for some of the explorers of our vegetable productions to obtain the premium of five hundred dollars, offered by Mr. Longworth for a native variety finer than his Ohio grape.

The Germantown Telegraph states that Mr. Ridgway "raised last year on his splendid orchards, near Delaware City, upwards of 18,000 bushels of peaches, the finest ever brought to Philadelphia. The plan Mr. R. pursues to get large fruit, is to thin them out in their green state, so that the energies of the tree, instead of being divided among thousands of diminutive peaches, are concentrated upon one-third the number, giving them three times the size, and this size brings three times the price of the small, sour, immatured fruit which is so constantly met with in our markets."

American Interests.

The extraordinary condition of our country at the present time, without money or sound credit, and with all the elements of prosperity in it, induces me to address a few observations to our friends engaged in the cultivation of cotton; and perhaps the views I shall pesent, may apply to other articles, the produce of our soil.

I will here remark that I have been an actor and close observer of, and in, the affairs of this and other countries for the last twenty-five years. My pursuits and condition in life have led me to watch the march of improvement at home and abroad; Great Britain in particular, with her vast and colonial possessions and colossal power, has been constantly before me. The proceedings of Parliament, the East India Company, and individuals engaged in extending the possessions of the British Empire, I have observed with a deep and abiding interest.

It is known to many persons of the Southern, and in fact all the States, that an effort is now in progress to increase the quantity and improve the quality of cotton in British India, and that persons of skill and intelligence in this branch of agriculture have gone from several of our cotton-growing States to India, for the purpose of carrying out the views of the East India Company and the British Government. I wish now to call the serious and candid attention of the cotton planters to a few facts touching this great interest, in the hope that they may be aroused from their fancied security and look at their true situation.

In order that we may understand our own position, it would be well to examine some of the remarkable revolutions that have taken place in the world, through the instrumentality of commerce, within the last two centuries.

These changes have not been confined to this continent or that of Europe, but have extended and become of late years marked and striking in the East. The immense productions of the soil in the East Indies have assumed an importance that may well engage the attention of us in this new world.

These revolutions have not generally been produced or achieved by the sword, but by the introduction of the mechanic arts, manufactures, and agricultural products, which have been transferred from one country to another,

and with them the power of producing at cheap rates, arising from more genial climates, better soil, greater skill, or cheaper labor; and perhaps, as is the case in some instances, all these advantages combined.

This adaptation to produce the same articles at lower prices, in different countries, has been carried out to an extent that seems almost miraculous, besides having been of the highest importance in point of civilization to mankind. These commercial enterprises are the great missionaries, if I may so speak, that have opened up the way to the introduction of Christianity, which, I think, has always been preceded by the introduction of the common arts of life.

To proceed with my illustrations of the importance and increase of commerce with its changes: Tea, for example, was first brought to England about the year 1660, and now more than 30,000,000 pounds are imported into that realm annually, yielding a revenue of $15,000,000.

There are also 20,000.000 pounds imported into the United States, which is now admitted free of duty. Coffee was introduced a few years earlier than tea into Europe; the consumption of which, upon the continent, is much greater in proportion than that of tea. We import and consume annually nearly 90,000,000 pounds of coffee, and without duty. Sugar, which has become almost a necessary of life, was not in common use at a much earlier period that tea and coffee. Rice, which has become one of the great staples of South Carolina and Georgia, and a very important one to the whole country, was brought to the former State from India not earlier than the year 1700.

These four great articles of European and American consumption, with that yet more important product, cotton, are all natives of the East. The soil of South Carolina but fifty years since produced more than 1,000,000 pounds of indigo, which, at that period, constituted an immense commerce, and brought to her people wealth in the commodities of foreign countries. Now, what has become of her indigo plant? Why, its cultivation has been transferred to Bengal. And the cotton of India, transplanted to the soil of South Carolina, has become her most valuable production.

It may be asked, how this transfer of the indigo culture was made? And how the quantity was improved and the quantity increased to the large amount of nine millions of pounds for exportation, which commands the markets of the world? This revolution was accomplished through the aid furnished in money to the cultivators by the British Government, combined with the persevering industry and talent of individual enterprise and power. Precisely the same means were then adopted as regards the cultivation of indigo, as are at the present time in progress in regard to the growth of cotton.—*Richmond Whig.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

Kept at Schellman Hall, near Sykesville, for May, 1842

	WIND Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	TEMPERAT'E Mor.	N'n.	Eve.	REMARKS.
1	SW.	S.	S.	45	77	60	Clear.
2	NE.	N.	N.	52	55	54	Rain
3	NE.	NE.	NE.	42	55	45	Rain.
4	N.	N.	S.W.	45	65	54	Clear.
5	SW.	SW.	SW.	41	74	65	Frost Clear
6	N.	NW.	S.	51	70	55	Clear
7	SW.	S.	N.	51	60	55	Clear
8	NW.	S.	N.	46	55	54	Clear. Rain.
9	SW.	S.	S.	46	60	44	Clear.
10	S.	SW.	SW.	47	74	64	Clear.
11	SW.	SW.	SW.	55	84	55	Clear.
12	W.	W.	S.	56	78	62	Clear
13	S.	S.	W.	46	70	57	Clear. Showery. Wind from all points
14	W.	N.	S.	44	65	54	Clear
15	E.	NE.	NE.	48	54	53	Cloudy. Rain.
16	S.	SW.	SW.	41	74	56	Frost Clear
17	SW.	S.	SE.	50	74	67	Clear.
18	E.	S.	S.	54	74	60	Clear. Cloudy
19	S.	S.	SE.	55	80	74	Clear Gust
20	NE.	NE.	NE.	52	45	43	Rain.
21	NE.	NE.	SE.	43	57	56	Misty. Cloudy.
22	S.	S.	S.	54	60	52	Cloudy. Rain.
23	NW.	SW.	W.	58	70	55	Clear
24	W.	N.	N.	55	74	63	Clear. Shower. Clear.
25	N.	N.	S.	54	75	65	Clear.
26	S.	S.	E.	54	74	63	Clear. Heavy rain at eve'g
27	NE.	W.	N.	55	75	65	Rain. Clear. Thundergust
28	N.	N.	S.	60	78	70	Clear.
29	SE.	SE.	SE.	60	76	70	Clear. Shower. Gust. Clear
30	N.	N.	S.	54	77	65	Clear
31	S.	N.	N.	54	76	63	Clear

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—Live Hogs have been in good supply during the week and have sold at $4 per 100 lbs. We quote at the same price to-day and dull.

Molasses.—Sales of Cuba at 18 cents. We quote New Orleans at 22 a 23 cents—none now in first hands.

Plaster.—A sale of a cargo at $2,50 per ton.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesdey the cargo of the brig Eagle, from Porto Rico, consisting of 146 hhds. was sold at $5,05a$5,90. At auction on Thursday 236 hhds. Cuba Muscovadoes were sold at $4,50 to $4,80.

Tobacco.—The inspections continue to show very large receipts, the quantity inspected this week being 2077 hhds., the largest amount ever opened in one week in this city. The demand for Maryland during the past week has been very fair but shippers buy with more reluctance, and though the quantity which changed hands has been pretty large, prices are with great difficulty sustained. We continue our quotations, which embrace the range of the sales, viz. Inferior and common Maryland at $2,50a3,50; middling to good $4a6,50, good $7a8; and fine $8a12. Ohio Tobacco has been much sought after and the transactions are not far short of 500 hhds. Prices, however, show no improvement, but indicate no actual decline. We quote common to middling $3,50a4,50; good $5a6, fine red and wrappery $6,50a10; fine yellow $7,50a10; and extra wrappery $11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 1652 hhds Maryland; 422 hhds. Ohio; 1 hhd. Kentucky; and 2 hhds. Virginia—total 2077 hhds.

Cattle.—About 150 head of Beef cattle were offered at the drove yards this morning and all readily sold at prices ranging from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

Flour.—We are advised of limited sales of Howard street Flour of good standard brands to-day from stores at $5,62½, which is the asking rate now. The wagon price is $5,50.

City Mills Flour is inquired for, but we hear of no transactions. Holders generally are firm at $5,75—stock small.

Sales of about 500 bbls. Susquehanna Flour at $5,62½, cash.

Grain.—No Maryland Wheats arriving. Pennsylvania Wheats have improved three to four cents per bushel. We note two sales of prime red on Saturday at $1,25; and other parcels at $1,23. Also a lot of Pennsylvania white at $1,25. The supply of Corn for the last few days has been fair. Sales of Md. white at 53 cents, of yellow at 53a54 cts. We quote Md. Oats at 35 cents, and Virginia at 32a34 cents—sales.

Provisions—We are not advised of any transactions in barrel Provisions to day, and we quote as before, viz. Mess Pork at $7a$7,50; No. 1 at $6a$6,50; Prime at $5,50a$6; Baltimore Mess Beef at $9.50; No. 1 at $6,50a$7, and Prime at $4,50. Sales of Bacon in limited parcels are making from stores at last week's rates viz. assorted Western at 3½a4 cts. Hams at 5a7½ cents; Sides at 3½a4 cents, and Shoulders at 3a3½ cents. In Baltimore cured Bacon there is very little doing, and prices are without change.—The last sales of No. 1 Western Lard in kegs were at 6 cents on time.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday.—The operations in Flour and Wheat were large, destined principally for the English market, this week the demand has also been fair, and sales considerable, over 12,000 bbls. superfine Pennsylvania at $6.50 pr bbl. this leaves the stock unsold moderate with light receipts. The market closes firm, with an upward tendency, some factors holdingit at $5,62½ per bbl. 1200 bbls. Brandywine Flour from Southern Wheat for a long voyage, sold at $6. The demand for Wheat continues active, the sales early in the week were made mostly at 120a121c for both Southern and Penna. to the extent of several thousand bushels, and subsequently further sales have been made at those rates, to-day a lot of 3700 bushels prime red Penna. Wheat for export at 122c. sales Southern Wheat at 120c. The receipts are only moderate, and ready sale, sales 600 bushels Rye at 74c for 56 lbs. Corn has been in good demand at an improvement, about 6000 bushels Southern flat yellow sold at 51a52c, white do ready at 50c. Penna. round and flat yellow mixed at 54c. Sales Southern Oats afloat at 37c. per bushel.

New York, June 11, P. M.—Flour is very heavy. Genesee has been sold at $6,12½ to the extent of 1000 brls. and one parcel or 200 brls. not a favorite brand, at $6,06, Michigan, flat hoops in handsome order, at $6. Sellers are now willing to accept the offer of the English buyers, of $6, for flat hoop Ohio and Michigan, to the extent of the receipts. A cargo of handsome Southern Yellow Corn brought 55 cts. measure, and another cargo at 56 cts. weight. No sales of Rye, Northern Oats bring by cargo 37½a38 cts. The Cotton market is less active to-day, prices steady. Good lots of North Co. Turpentine would readily command $2.75.—Exchanges, including certificates and checks.—Philadelphia 1 8, Baltimore 1-8, Washington, D. C. ¼, Richmond 2½a3, Raleigh 2½a3, Charleston 1½, Augusta ¾a2, Savannah ¾a2, Mobile 25 a26, New Orleans 1¾a1¾, St. Louis 8, Louisville 3, Cincinnati 4, Nashville 12½, Michigan 2½a5.

Charleston, June 11.—Cotton—There has been a good demand, and the sales are 5475 bales at 5a10 cts. Prices well maintained and holders firm. Rice—Sales of only 553 tierces at $1,87a$2,75. Grain—About 5200 bushels of Corn were wceeived from New Orleans, part of which sold at 58 cts. Flour—Demand moderate, and sales confined to Howard street at $7a7,50.

Mobile, June 4.—Cotton—The news by the Acadia caused a decline of about 1-8a¼c. The transactions of the week are not over 2800 bales at 5a10 cts. leaving a stock on sale of about 2000 bales only. The prospects of the growing crop are very fine. Flour.—The advance in New Orleans caused prices here to run up, and we now quote superfine $8a8,50—demand light.

New Orleans, June 4.—The confusion in the currency has again paralysed trade, and it is impossible to quote prices, as they depend on the currency. Cotton.—The sales of the last three days are 2100 bales at 4½a6 for ordinary to 12 and 13 for good and fine. Sugar—2a5½ cts. Molasses—13a16 cts. Tobacco—First qual. 5a6; 2d, 4a4½; crossed 2a2½. Flour—Superfine $5,75a6.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

AMERICAN FARMER;

And Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day.

The "American Farmer," as its title imports, is a work wholly devoted to the cause of agriculture, and embraces within the range of its discussions every thing connected with the business of the farmer and planter, particularly of the Middle, Southern and Western States. Its pages are ever open to correspondents upon all the various topics of enlightened husbandry, and it shall be, as it ever has been, the business of its editor to elicit communications from the practical and scientific, and to cull from European authors as well as native journals, whatever he may deem of interest to the reader.

As the oldest agricultural periodical in the country—the pioneer in the great work of improvement—(now about commencing its 24th year of existence)—its *Proprietor* may, without arrogance call upon planters, farmers and others, throughout the country, to use their influence to extend the field of its usefulness, and while he makes this appeal he pledges himself to exertion on his part, to render it worthy of their fostering care and support.

In addition to the various matters of interest in the management of the farm and plantation, which are weekly to be found in its columns, the prices current of the staple productions in the principal markets on the sea-board, are given in each number, and an advertising page containing notices and descriptions of the various agricultural machinery and implements manufactured and sold in this city—as also of other matters of general interest to the agricultor.

Any one obtaining one or more new subscribers, will be entitled to 10 per cent. commission from the subscription price, of $2.50 each.

For 5 new subscribers, and $10, a sixth copy will be furnished, and an additional copy for every 5 names with the money.

For 10 new subscribers, and $20, vols. 1, 2 and 3 of the present series of the "American Farmer," neatly bound in boards, will be forwarded according to direction.

For 15 new subscribers and $30, the 3 vols. bound as aforesaid, the current volume as issued, and a copy of Leibig's new work on Agricultural Chemistry will be given.

For 20 new subscribers and $40, same as last mentioned, and a copy of the "Complete Grazier; or Farmer's and Cattle Breeder's and Dealer's Assistant," illustrated by numerous engravings, the price of which is $4.

For 50 new subscribers and $100, a complete set of the first series of the "American Farmer," 15 vols. bound, the subscription price of which, independent of binding, was $75.

☞All letters by mail to be post paid, addressed to

SAMUEL SANDS,

Pub. American Farmer, cor. Baltimore & North sts. Baltimore, Md.

DAVENPORT'S PATENT HORSE POWER, THRASHING AND WINNOWING MACHINE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform farmers and others interested in Agricultural pursuits, that he has purchased the sole right for the use, manufacture, and vending the said machines for the States of Maryland and Virginia. The thrasher and cleaner are so constructed that it requires no more time or labor in preparing the Grain for market, than ordinary machines do in thrashing only, and but little if any more than it would to cart and stack the same, 250 bushels of wheat or 400 bushels of oats may be done per day, with much ease. Those machines are portable and may be easily transported by one pair of horses, and to be used in the field or barn.

They may truly be said to be *Labour saving Machines*, four horses being abundantly able to do the work by the week or month with much ease. It is confidently believed they are vastly superior in their model to any other now in use.

Certificates from hundreds of the most extensive and respectable farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland can be obtained, testifying to their superior excellence, not only to the manner of thrashing and cleaning the Grain, but also for their adaption for service, being very simple in their construction, and not liable to break of get out of order.

It is however, quite unnecessary to say much in regard to their utility, further, than to call public attention to them, as it is presumed every farmer will want to satisfy himself by seeing them in their operations.

The subscriber intends shortly to commence the manufacture of them and will send them to different parts of the State to be put in operation when those interested may have an opportunity of judging for themselves.

J. CROSBY, Proprietor,

41 South Charles street, Baltimore.

N. B. Any person wishing to purchase the right of counties for said machine or machines will please apply as above.

oc 27 2m

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A few pair of uncommonly fine BERKSHIRE PIGS, just two months old, the offspring of the best selected stock from the celebrated piggery of Mr. C. N. Bement, near Albany, N. Y. for sale at $15 per pair. Judges who have seen them, pronounce them to be as fine as they ever saw. D. S. CARR.

Also, some choice pure blooded Durham Cattle; a remarkably fine full blooded Ayrshire Cow; a half Durham and Ayrshire Bull Calf, 9 months old, and a beautiful half Durham and Devonshire two years old Bull. These cattle, it is believed, are not surpassed by any in the State, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

je 15 7t D. S. C.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeder- (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper) Price at their piggery $15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $16 per pair

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH.

Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

The subscriber has for sale some very superior Berkshire Pigs of this spring s litters, from stock selected from the piggeries of Mr. Lossing and Mr. Bement, of Albany, which he will dispose of at redneed prices to suit the times, say $15 per pair, deliverable in Baltimore—also some young Sows of same stock, now in pig. Apply as above. je 15

FOR SALE,

At the subscriber's residence, 5 miles from Wilmington, on the Kennet turnpike, a fine JENNY, got by a splendid Maltese jack owned by Lloyd Rodgers, esq. Baltimore—This jenny being sold for want of use shall be disposed of on reasonable terms.

je 8 3t ANTY BIDERMANN.

HARVEST TOOLS.

IN STORE—Waldron & Griffin Grass SCYTHES, and superior Scythe Sneaths; 2 & 3 prong'd tine Hay Forks; Boye do.; superior Pennsylvania made wooden Hay Forks; New England made Hay Rakes, treble bowed; superior made grain Cradles, with Waldron blades, the fingers adjusted by screws, several superior Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, the latter of various make, prices from $35 to $100 independent of the power; a few Wheat Fans (small size,) also one very large size horizontal wheat Fan, a prime article; Corn Shellers, made with upright and stopping stands, both made in the very best manner; 120 Corn Cultivators, the hoes are of wrought iron and well steeled; also, Tobacco Cultivators; a great variety of Cultivating Ploughs with wrought and cast shares—Likewise an extensive assortment of plough Castings at wholesale and retail. The stock of cylindrical Straw Cutters on hand is large, embracing all sizes of both iron and wood frames. The usual stock of other implements is large and too numerous to mention. All repairs done at short notice. J. S. EASTMAN,

may 18 36 West Pratt st.

HARVEST TOOLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

GRAIN CRADLES, made with wood and iron braces, and finished in superior style.

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES, warranted best quality.

HAND AND HORSE RAKES, several of the most approved sorts

SICKLES, WHETSTONES, &c.

GRASS SCYTHES, with hangings complete.

CULTIVATORS, for Corn and Tobacco, made to expand and stationary

CORN HARROWS of all sorts

KNOWLES' Patent Grain and Grass Cutting Machine, which is probably the best machine of the kind in this country.

HORSE POWERS, 2 sizes, for 2 or 4 horses, made very durable and on the most simple principles

THRESHING MACHINES, two most approved sorts.

WHEAT FANS, combining Rice's and Myers' improvements, construction very simple, and performance rapid and perfect.

PLOUGHS, 25 sorts, including all the preferred sorts.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS

MILLS, CRUSHERS

DRILL MACHINES

Cylindrical Straw Cutters

Churns, Corn Shellers

Garden and Field Seeds, a general assortment

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.

mh 18 46 Light street.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

FOR SALE, AN AYRSHIRE BULE,

About 12 months old, deliverable in Baltimore at $75; he is out of imported animals, and his dam a very superior milker. Apply to je 8 S. SANDS.

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light st. Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power	$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour,	$35to40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour,	15to75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers	75to150
Self sharpening hand Mills, a superior article,	12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives,	20a35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines horse power:	3 to 4

Any other machines built to order.

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

☞Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F Callan, Washington, D. C; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

may 28 1y

DURHAMS.

A gentleman who is overstocked, and without pasturage, will sell on terms that cannot fail to please, several very superior yearling Heifers, and a this spring's Bull calf; they are out of celebrated milking stock, and from imported animals. S. SANDS.

may 25 3t

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans. Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

PROUTY & MEARS' $100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of $100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,

mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

MINGO CHIEF,

Will make his first season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at TEN DOLLARS for each Mare.

MINGO CHIEF is five years old this spring, near fifteen hands high, of a rich brown colour, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the Saddle.

Season to commence 1st April and end 1st August.

ap 13 E. WEEKS, *Manager.*

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U MOTT

South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAST PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $4.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchasedr. Col. C. N. BEMMNT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

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MURRAY' SCORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,

fe 2 Baltimore county.